

# Zion's Herald.

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## Zion's Herald.

### LEAGUE EDITION.

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### THE OUTLOOK.

On the western border of Upper Burma is a savage tribe—the Chins—who have a superstition that human sacrifices are necessary for the success of their crops, and who raid their neighbors for victims. A few months ago, in one of their expeditions, they carried away 130 Burmese as prisoners for their horrible rites, after killing twelve persons and wounding many others. Two British expeditions started last week to punish and subdue these cruel marauders.

An important election will be held in Chicago on the 12th of December next—that of nine commissioners, who will be charged with the onerous duty of supplying that city with pure water and of devising a system for carrying off the sewage; and who will be entrusted with the disbursement of \$60,000,000 for the purpose. This enormous sum will be distributed over a period of seven years, and the number of employees authorized for carrying out the great work is 10,000. Here, says the *Boston Post*, is "a test of municipal honesty and efficiency such as no city in this country has been subjected to before."

In France the critical season appears to have passed. Boulangerism is practically dead. The government has a strong majority in the chamber of deputies, and the election of M. Poincaré (late prime minister) to the presidential chair is a guarantee that the legislation of the country will be wisely directed. Already the question of the revision of the constitution has been rejected by a vote (in favor of the government) of 345 to 123. Prime Minister Tirard promises that the budget for 1891 "shall show a real and solid equilibrium." M. Leon Say is of the opinion that the chamber will no longer be broken up into discordant factions or cliques. If his prediction prove true, if the various "groups" among the republicans can be unified for some decided policy, the machinations of monarchists or radicals will cease to seriously threaten the stability of the government.

The close traffic arrangement entered into recently by the Union Pacific and Chicago & North-western roads has been followed by a similar but stronger agreement between the Rock Island and Atchafalaya corporations. The contract binds together "in the closest possible bond short of actual joint ownership" and for a long term of years, the Rock Island, the entire Atchafalaya system, and the Atlantic and Pacific. Dodge City, Kan., is made the dividing point for all east and west-bound traffic. The Atchafalaya road will receive all west-bound passenger and freight business at this point, and turn over to the Rock Island route all east-bound traffic. Each road will give preference to the other in every possible way. The new deal gives the shortest line to Central and Southern California and the Southwest, and is only about fifty miles longer to San Francisco than the Union Pacific and North-western combination—a mere trifle in a mileage of 2,469 miles. "The Rock Island and Santa Fe" route, as it will now be called, represents the most important railroad consolidation ever consummated in this country.

It is at the junction of Stony Brook and Charles River, and not on the Penobscot, that Prof. Horsford locates the site of Fort Norumbega, "occupied for a time by the Bretons some four hundred years ago, and as many years earlier still built and occupied as the seat of extensive fisheries and a settlement by the Northerners." And the site of the lost city of Norumbega he claims to have discovered "at the modern Watertown," with Vinland in its immediate vicinity, "including the Landfall of Lief Eriksson" and the place where he built his house. The exceedingly fascinating method by which the Professor arrived at his conclusions was detailed in a communication which he made to the American Geographical Society who were invited to Watertown last week for the purpose, and who also inspected the stone Norre tower, fifty feet high, which Professor Horsford has erected on the site of the old fort to commemorate the early visits of the Northerners. Judge Daly, in behalf of the Society, expressed his confidence in the truthfulness of the discoveries, and his high appreciation of the Professor's labors and liberality. An exchange says:—

"The story appears on its face incredible; that as late as 1643 there was on and near the site of what is now Watertown a noble city called Norumbega, which had been founded centuries before by Northerners, that travelers from Europe in the 16th century visited it, and on their return to the Old World bore uncontradicted witness to its wonders, that John Winthrop and his Puritan followers made use of some of the public works of the primitive explorers that yet remained, not knowing their origin; and that to-day

there is not a square mile in the valley of the Charles that does not bear incontestable evidence of occupancy by those early and adventurous discoverers."

And yet the discovery of this country by Northerners fully five centuries before the arrival of Columbus is generally accepted to-day, and the results of Prof. Horsford's researches cannot easily be set aside.

A substitute for silk has been discovered by a French scientist so like the real fibre in softness and flexibility, and withal so cheap comparatively, that the Paris Exposition awarded its discoverer, Count Chardonnet, its only grand medal of honor. Five years ago the ravages of the silk-worm disease led to an appeal to scientists to find some effectual remedy, and Chardonnet applied himself to the task in the line of his profession—that of chemistry. He experimented with wood cellulose, from which, by treatment with nitric acid, ether and alcohol, he made the solution known as collodion. This was forced from a retort through "glass nozzles with hairlike apertures of sizes to suit the desired fineness of the thread." The liquid fibre was coagulated by cold water as it passed out, and was found capable of being wound and made up into hanks. The coloring was done in the retort. By a subsequent process of "denitration" the fibre was rendered as incombustible as pure silk or cotton. The new thread was furnished last spring to the looms of Lyons, which speedily converted it into broadcades, velvets, plushes, ribbons, plain cloth, etc., and samples were sent to silk spinners and manufacturers all over the world. These samples proved to be so satisfactory that the patent rights for this country have been purchased by a gentleman in New York, who will start a manufactory at once. It is expected that the new fabric will cost about one-third that of the real silk, but will not have quite the tensile strength of the latter.

The evolution of the "Republic of the United States of Brazil" proceeded last week with surprising dispatch and good order. Every step showed careful planning. As soon as Dom Pedro and his family had been sent from Rio into involuntary exile, the leaders of the provisional government issued their manifesto and declared their purposes. The Senate and State Council, which derived their tenure and privileges from the monarchy, were abolished. The chamber of deputies was dissolved. All existing governmental debts and contracts were continued and guaranteed. The right of suffrage, which had been restricted to citizens possessing an income of not less than \$200, was made universal. The provinces were constituted into federated States similar to our own, with power to establish local government, and were invited to send a representative to the congress which is shortly to convene for the purpose of forming a permanent republican government. General Decorda da Fonseca, who is the provisional president, is not thought to be the master spirit of the new movement, but to owe his temporary elevation to his influence over the army to whose support the success of the overturn is principally due. Bocayura and Constant, the journalists, who have been earnest propagandists of the new doctrine, are believed to be the foremost and strongest actors in the new government. The flag of the new republic resembles our own, with the exception that the stripes are green and gold. Its territorial area is larger than ours, excluding Alaska.

Australia, too, has caught the republican fever. The Federal Council appointed in 1888 for the purpose of settling intercolonial questions was the first step towards a consolidation which, though resisted for a time by New South Wales, promises to be consummated within a year or two, with the consent, of course, of the home government. The necessity of providing for their own defense, independent of England, and therefore of creating an army and navy, may hasten the union of the colonies. Visions, too, are indulged by some of the leaders of supremacy in the Pacific. The London *Spectator* has the boldness to assert that "New Guinea—a kingdom in area—belongs to Australia by a right almost as strong as that which binds the Isle of Man to Great Britain." The coming republic is even declared to be "the natural heir of the Eastern Archipelago." "The great necklace of rich tropical islands, a necklace with two rows, which stretches down from Japan to a point almost within sight of the Australian coast." Should this vision come true, some future statesman will find material for writing about a "Greater Britain" in the United States of Australia.

The Five Central American republics—Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—have agreed upon the terms for a federal union under the pretentious title of "The Greater Republic of Central America." Previous experiments have taught the assenting States caution. According to the protocol, which must be ratified by the congresses of the five countries, a common executive elected annually will be chosen, who will control all foreign affairs. He will be aided by a council made up of representatives, one in number, from each State. A common citizenship will be established for the federated republics; all internal customs houses will be abolished, and a common system of tariffs for foreign commerce will be established; the postal and telegraph systems will be unified; international difficulties will be settled by arbitration; the independence and autonomy of each nation will be held sacred; existing laws will be codified and harmonized. If this tentative confederation stands the test, a constituent assembly will

meet on the opening of the next century to form "a more perfect union."

### UNCLE JOHN'S LETTERS.

UNCLE JOHN was my favorite uncle. I have the impression that I was his favorite nephew. That will account for the trouble he took to instill into my mind ideas gathered out of his own experience. Believing that they may be of use to others, I hereby put them on record as I find them in letters which I have carefully and reverently preserved.

Written to Me at School.

I would advise you to make the best possible use of your school-boy years. You can not fritter away the present and secure the future. "The child is father of the man." Learn everything you can consistently with the maintenance of good health. Do what you do thoroughly. To acquire the habit of thoroughness is half the battle. Don't leave any half-cultivated territory behind you. A wheat-field all wheat is a lovely sight; but when poppies and other floral nuisances are beggaring the ground, pleasure is mingled with pain in the soul of every man who, with any sensitiveness to incongruity, looks upon it. While you are young form the habit of doing everything well. It will cost you many a struggle and many a pang to overcome your hereditary indolence (we have any amount of stored-up indolence in our blood), but victory is worth all it will cost. Self-discipline is the hardest and most profitable kind of discipline. Character is of far more worth than attainment. What you are, not what you have, is the real wealth of life. So I beg of you not to "scamp" anything. Be faithful to your highest and noblest ideas. It will cost something, but it will be worth it in its results more than it costs. The man who wastes his youth will waste his early manhood, and his later manhood, and his whole life. Really, there is no recovering lost time or lost ground. Manhood will be pauperized and old age beggared if youth is spent frivolously. I think that I have a frivolous man more than a downright wicked man. The former is a fool as well as a knave. It is true that when the devil gets possession of a man's heart, he always touches his intellect and makes him a fool. There is something repellent about unreasonableness in a youth. It suggests holowness at the centre. Fanaticism is not respectable, but it at least indicates respectable possibility. Pocket all the sneers and sarcasms of the frivolous. A very small pocket will hold them, for they are really diminutive notions.

And, my boy, be very careful as to your companions. From the first day of your school term be polite to all. Rudeness is to be regarded by you as in no case justifiable. Even under the most annoying and even insulting forms of provocation, don't allow yourself to yield to anything that indicates you are not capable of self-control. If some mean bully of a boy becomes intolerable so that there is nothing left but that somebody must thrash him, why, thrash him—do it openly, generously, and sufficiently, and don't let up on him until you have given him to understand that there are some forms and degrees of insolence and meanness which deserve the most humiliating forms of rebuke it is possible to give them. But don't be one of the boys who sneakily libel the reputation of other boys. Never say mean things of your school-fellows; but if you are compelled to punish a boy, do it in a manly fashion and have done with it. Of course, I assume that you are able to inflict corporal punishment when it is needed. Generally speaking a bully is a coward. The boy who has the right on his side will ordinarily have the courage.

But keep your muscles in good condition. Join moderately and sufficiently in all games which tend to give wind and develop muscle. Don't go in for being an athlete. "The game is not worth the candle." But don't allow yourself to be a limping poon. You can get that new dictionary of yours and look up that word, I like robustness, openness, sincerity, diligence and truthfulness, in a boy. And you, Frank, ought to find these traits of character easy, because you are not descended from a family noted for meanness in action or untruthfulness in speech. There is something of indolence in our blood, as I said, but not in a very malignant form. That you can overcome by resolute determination to do what you do thoroughly, and to work at your lessons systematically. Let every lesson have its hour, and let that hour be so given to its own duty that the lazy boys will not come to you with their temptations.

Don't forget, my boy, that your father and mother taught you to pray to a Father in heaven. The more regularly and sincerely you do it, the better student you will be and the better boy—though I suppose I must not use that word very much longer; you will claim that I regard you as "a young man." Now write on the day fixed for writing, and tell me everything—the best about you and the worst—your failures and your successes, your good deeds and your sins, though I hope no willful sins will trouble your conscience. God's blessing be on you!

Yours, . . .

### THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

"CHRYSTIAN."

(Concluded.)

Third Day—Friday.

JUST before 8.30 on Friday morning, the members of the Committee filed in and took their places, and Bishop Hurst took the chair. Dr. M. M. Bevard conducted the prayer service.

The Committee at once settled down to business, and without any debate \$2,500 was voted to Africa on the first call. But the spirit of the Committee began to exhibit itself when South America was called. This

field, being largely self-supporting, gave a text for a full and vigorous discussion of the self-supporting system. Richard Grant, esq., took the floor to defend the cause, and urged that the amount be \$25,210 instead of \$35,210. Brother Grant considered South America in a fit condition to try the principle he so vigorously advocated. Bishop Bowman was of a different opinion from Bro. Grant, and claimed that the people misunderstood the idea of self-supporting missions. Instead of being self-supporting, the Bishop considered them most dependent. At the conclusion of the debate, \$35,210 was appropriated to the needs of South America.

The appropriation asked for China was \$108,019. A spirited discussion followed this request, and the subject was referred to a special committee for a better distribution. The committee was composed of the Bishops who had recently visited China.

The Committee, having consumed the time in these discussions, adjourned with the benediction.

In the afternoon Bishop Nindé presided, and Dr. J. W. Butler, of Mexico, led the devotional services.

The budget was taken up, and the missions in Germany considered; an appropriation of \$21,000 was made, and the salary of Professor Clark in the Institute was made \$850. So much time was consumed that the session extended to six o'clock.

On Friday evening the most enthusiastic meeting was held. It was a mass meeting in the interest of home missions. Grand Avenue Church was packed from pulpit to entrance with a most enthusiastic audience.

Bishop Bowman spoke of the work of the church in America and of the fact that more than two-thirds of the money raised by the church was used at home, and one-third goes to the heathen. He told the story of the first Grand Avenue Church, Kansas City, and called attention to the increase. The Methodist Church was able to go to every part of the country.

Bishop Goodsell, who has presided in the home missionary territory during the fall, spoke of his experiences in Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and Texas. He felt humbled when he witnessed the heroism of these frontier workers. He said: "It was a new experience to me this summer in making appointments to have a presiding elder present me with a map telling of altitudes. We had some places 11,000 feet above the sea level, where it is herolism to go. I never before saw such devotion as these men displayed. The mission churches are plain; no Gothic arches are there, but souls are there, God is there, the Holy Spirit is there, and souls are saved."

Dr. Leonard, who was Bishop Goodsell's traveling companion, made a clear and earnest speech. He said there were more Germans in New York than in Berlin. Other cities have large foreign-born populations. Methodism must care for the heathen of America. After arraignment Catholicism, he urged that not only in Italy, but in America, we try the conversion of the Roman Catholics. The women helped out in Boston when the Catholic question was to be settled there, and they will help out on other questions. Dr. Leonard called attention to the Mormon question and to the work in the Indian Territory, where the missionary superintendent's salary was back \$500. Brother Grant, of New York, immediately paid the brother, and the meeting grew enthusiastic.

General Fisk made one of his characteristic addresses. It was a witty and yet strong presentation of the subject of the foreign population's relation to the schools of America, and how women are coming to be the most important factors in the solution of the question.

Dr. Hilt, of Utah, when called out, made a ringing speech for the work in his field. Chaplain McCabe closed the meeting by singing, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

Fourth Day—Saturday.

On Saturday morning the Committee moved from the Independence Avenue chapel down to the Grand Avenue church. The attendance at the various sessions was so large that it became necessary to seek the more ample accommodations afforded by the downtown church.

At 8.30 Bishop Mallaleu called the Committee to order, and Dr. J. M. King, of New York, conducted the devotional services of song and prayer.

At 9 o'clock the budget was taken up, and Italy was considered. There was a sentiment favoring the reduction of the Italian appropriation, but the Bishops who had visited the field bore testimony to the heroic work being done, and that the mission was steadily advancing. Dr. Buckley gave a description of what he saw; and though the "redactor," as he is called in Italy, saw a number of questionable features in the Methodism of that sunny land, he did not combat the former appropriation very vigorously. The discussion of this field resulted in making the appropriation \$45,087 and a determination that the Italian Mission should be strengthened.

Mexico came next. The work done in the field by the heroic Dr. J. W. Butler made such an excellent showing that the Committee promptly voted the old appropriation of \$50,703, and a strong sentiment seemed to prevail for an increase. The young superintendent may be greatly cheered by the success of the work with our next-door neighbors on the south. The church at large has found frequent reasons for its approving the Mexican Mission, and this year has no less approval for the work of our brethren in that land.

Japan is so prosperous that the Committee felt that it was strong enough to stand a cut of \$4,000 from the last year's appropriation. Great satisfaction was expressed concerning the Japanese Mission, and \$55,666 was granted it.

Corea presents a peculiar condition of affairs for missionary work. While the public preaching of Christianity is forbidden in the field, being largely self-supporting, gave a text for a full and vigorous discussion of the self-supporting system. Richard Grant, esq., took the floor to defend the cause, and urged that the amount be \$25,210 instead of \$35,210. Brother Grant considered South America in a fit condition to try the principle he so vigorously advocated. Bishop Bowman was of a different opinion from Bro. Grant, and claimed that the people misunderstood the idea of self-supporting missions. Instead of being self-supporting, the Bishop considered them most dependent. At the conclusion of the debate, \$35,210 was appropriated to the needs of South America.

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The Committee, having consumed the time in these discussions, adjourned with the benediction.

In the afternoon, Rev. W. F. Oldham, of Singapore, conducted the devotional services. Bishop Fowler occupied the chair and urged the Committee to proceed rapidly with the business in hand. The special committee to which China had been referred, asked for instructions, which were given. Considerable discussion followed concerning the whole amount already appropriated, and Treasurer Hunt had his figures corrected.

Africa had an additional appropriation of \$2,500 for schools and new buildings.

The appropriation to South America was considerably increased.

The Committee adjourned until Monday morning.

Fifth Day—Monday.

After a Sabbath of greatest missionary enthusiasm in Kansas City churches, the General Committee reassembled at 8.30 on Monday morning. After the religious exercises the Committee continued to consider the foreign missions on the "second call."

Italy was called, and Dr. Buckley gave his impressions of the various stations in Italy. He seemed disappointed in what he saw. In Genoa he could find no trace of a mission except that now and then a few people were invited to tea with the missionary. Milan and Venice were in a deplorable state, and at Rome there were only forty-six members of the church, and twenty-four of them were in the pay of the Methodist Church. In Naples the Methodist people were as a fly on a mill-wheel. He thought the Italian missionaries too liberal on the temperance question. However, a new movement had been inaugurated, and he hoped a better state of affairs would follow under the present régime.

Bishop Foss made an impassioned appeal to the Committee to increase the amount given this mission. Methodism is now ably represented by Superintendent Burt and Prof. Stackpole. There are a thousand Methodists in Italy—a nucleus strong enough to enlarge the scope of the work. Methodism is now on the right track in Italy and should be encouraged. The old régime, under which men were received who came from Catholicism because of financial gain, was over, and now the new plan is already begun.

Bishop Fowler made a strong speech advocating the training of our missionaries with the thoroughness of the Jesuits, and ended by saying, "Brothers, let us stay in Italy and back up the men we have there by every means in our power."

A generous offer of a large gift to missionary work in Italy was reported, but the generous donor's name could not be made public.

In the afternoon the Committee continued the list of foreign missions until all were disposed of under the "second call."

The following are the full appropriations, including buildings and school work, made to the foreign fields:—

Africa	\$ 7,200
South America	50,960
China	106,619
Germany	21,000
Switzerland	9,400
Norway	15,000
Sweden	23,668
Denmark	8,562
North India	71,500
South India	21,000
Bengal	20,300
Bulgaria	18,110
Malaysia	8,500
Italy	45,087
Mexico	55,666
Japan	55,666
Corea	16,674
Lower California	1,000

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the home work. The remainder of the afternoon session and the evening were devoted to the discussion of the "new plan." It was clearly shown that while it applies successfully to the foreign missions, it is somewhat cumbersome to the home missions. It cuts off the opportunity of giving facts concerning the home field to the whole Committee; but possibly after the new rule is better adjusted, it may have advantages not yet discovered.

At last the Committee was divided into four sub-committees, each to have a quarter of the home field to consider, and for which appointments should be reported back to the General Committee.

Sixth Day—Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning, by an order of the day, the Committee decided that the next annual meeting should be held in Boston. So grand old Boston will have the entertainment of this body of men whose decisions affect so many parts of the world. We are confident that Boston will strive to outdo the magnificent entertainment of Kansas City.

After spending Tuesday afternoon in the various sub-committees, considering the needs of the various home fields, the General Committee met at 7.30 with Bishop Bowman in the chair. General Fisk conducted the devotional services, remembering Dr. Blinn, who was stricken with pneumonia, in his fervent prayer.

Dr. Buckley proposed that a table of the changes in the appointments be prepared for next year, in order that the business of the Committee be facilitated. This measure was carried.

The establishing of some fair standard of apportionment between the Conferences was a larger task than many members supposed. Chaplain McCabe urged that the same apportionments as last year be fixed for the coming year. The Chaplain showed the great difference in the apportionments in different sections. In northern New York the capita apportionment was over 70 cents, while in some parts of the South the districts fell as low as

(Continued on Page 5.)

### PENCIL POINTS FROM THE COMMITTEE.

—Thirteen bishops were present.

—The evening services were popular. Every speaker did his best.

—Chaplain McCabe is very influential in the church, and likewise in the Missionary Committee. He is a hard man to "down" in a popular assembly, as some of the members are ready to testify.

—The Hon. Alden Spears is one of the best business men in the body. He is not the most frequent speaker, but what he says carries a great deal of influence with his fellow-committee-men.

—The Bishops all preside with grace and dignity. Some of the younger members of the Episcopal Board have earned their laurels as presiding officers.

—For level-headed common sense our friend, Dr. Leonard, stands in the front rank. With the Chaplain's persuasiveness, and Dr. Peck's eloquence, Dr. Leonard mingles clear judgment and great earnestness. The missionary office is strongly equipped.

—To use commercial language, Bishop Fowler leads the "bulls," and Chaplain McCabe was commander for the "bears." The "bears" won the day.

—Editors Moore, Fry, Smith, Edwards, Gracy, Mendenhall, Eugene Smith, Peck, Lucas, and Kye kept pencils busy during the meetings. Look out for glowing accounts.

—Three book agents were present. Hunt of New York and Cranston & Stowe of Cincinnati kept financial brakes well set on the Committee.

—General Fisk is one of the most interesting speakers of the laymen. He is immensely popular with the ladies and preachers. His address at the Home Mission rally on Friday night called forth the loudest applause.

—It is a pleasing sight to see such eminent business men as Hon. Alden Spears, James H. Taft, Richard Grant, John S. McLean, and G. G. Saxe devoting their valuable time to missionary deliberations.

—Bishop Merrill is one of the best parliamentarians in the Committee. He can make a law where there is none to govern a case.

—Over fifty presiding elders from Philadelphia to California were present and enjoyed the privilege of seeing how the missionary money were appropriated.

—Bishop Goodsell throws his great heart into the home mission field, which has appealed so strongly to his sympathies. The new West could not ask a more eloquent pleader than Bishop Goodsell.

—There was an exceedingly happy man after the great home mission meeting on Friday. Dr. Rader of the Wyoming Mission was as pleased over the text donated his paper, as a boy over his first boots.

—Dr. Baldwin is a most efficient recording secretary. His keen, practical mind and long experience in the mission-fields give him double endowments for the office.

—Missionaries are the most interested spectators at the meetings. Dr. J. W. Butler, from Mexico, Rev. W. F. Oldham and wife from Singapore, and Dr. Cress from China, are prominent among the workers here.

—That was a vigorous remark of Bishop Fowler when he said, "I think we would better adjourn for a half-day of fasting and prayer, and then decide whether the Missionary Committee is running a pawshop or will trust God to enlarge his work."

—Bulgaria, as usual, was discussed with considerable animation. It seems difficult to know what is best in regard to a mission which shows an advance of two members in a year.

—Dr. T. B. Neely, of the South Philadelphia District, is here. The Doctor is a keen business man, and watches the proceedings with care. He works hard on his district, preaching on an average of eight times a week.

—One of the daily papers has made Rev. J. M. Durrell a bishop. It notes the eloquent remarks of "Bishop" Durrell. Our New Hampshire friends would not object to such a promotion, we were.

—Independence Avenue Church was too small to accommodate the crowds that attended the meetings. Even the Grand Avenue Church was well filled with the interested spectators.

—The host of the Midland Hotel entertained the Bishops and editors on Thursday. The "Midland" is palatial, and the host knows how to keep the best hotel in the West.

—Secretary Peck asked for a meeting from which all representatives of the press, and everybody except the Committee, be excluded, in order that the proposition of some New York gentleman, name not given, to give a large sum of money, might be considered. The donor desires absolute secrecy.

—Rev. J. M. Durrell, of New England, said, discussing the basis of division of appropriation between the foreign and domestic work, that this was a new era, a new method, and they were setting a precedent which would influence this question of proportion in future meetings of this Committee. They were about, by the proposed percentages, to perpetuate the policy of the past nine years, which perhaps was about the best that could be. But he felt the home need. New England had gone from New England to build up in the West the very fields for which these Western brethren were pleading, while New England was invaded by French Romanists and was rapidly becoming one community with Roman Catholic Quebec.

—Dr. Hilt was called out at the mass meeting and made a rousing speech for the Utah work.

—Bishop Newman was confined in his room at the "Hotel Midland" the greater part of the time during the session on account of temporary ill health.

—Dr. Miller and Young, pastors respectively of the Independence Avenue and Grand Avenue churches, Kansas City, were fine hosts. They entertained the hundreds of visitors at Kansas City last week in such a manner that all are enthusiastic in their praise. The good people of Kansas City, of all denominations, throw their doors wide open.

—Bishop Fowler says: "Chaplain McCabe is backed as no other man is in the church. We must back him, and we will."

—Kansas City Methodism made its missionary offering nearly \$100,000 this year.

—Hon. Alden Spears said: "The reception by the citizens of Kansas City has been magnificent. The attendance at our regular sessions and also at our public meetings has been large, and I have no doubt it will give additional impetus to missionary work."



## Epworth League.

New England District.



OFFICERS.

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Wills P. Odell, Corresponding Secretary,  
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### PRESIDENT'S NOTE BOOK.

SUBJECTS for interesting League meetings are plenty just now. The opening of the new Book Rooms and Mission House in New York gives a good theme for a number of papers or talks on the literature of our church. Very few of our young people are acquainted with the immense amount and great variety of publications which our church issues from its presses yearly. By sending to Mr. Charles R. Magee, 38 Bromfield St., Boston, any chairman can obtain information which will assist his committee in arranging for an evening, or a portion of an evening, in an imaginary visit to our new structure on Fifth Avenue in New York.

The Deacons Movement would make an entertaining subject for an evening. A debate might be planned as to the wisdom of having these women live in homes and wear a peculiar garb, rather than dress as they please, but of course as all modest Christian women do, and live in separate places like city missionaries. Such a debate would stir up interest in the noble work in which all our women, young and old, should be more or less engaged.

Keep an eye out for reports from the important meeting of our Missionary Committee in Kansas. Matters that touch the life of four continents will be there discussed and appropriations of more than a million dollars will be made. A League meeting in December should have a summary of the Kansas meeting presented. Pick out one member of the League for each of our mission fields to report in two or three minutes what was done for his country or mission.

Since our last issue the trend toward grouping together the young people's societies of a denomination has been shown by the action of the Universalists, who at their national meeting at Lynn, Mass., formed a national organization of their young people. Some wise words were spoken at this convention. Among them were the following:—

"For years it has been the inquiry in the Universalist Church how to save the young people to it. They have dreamed them, plucked them, church-socialized them and danced them, and too often they have left the church to get amusements it did not give. Young people must have entertainment, and they will get it by association with each other, and they will associate with higher Christian culture and service. This is the line on which the problem must be wrought out. Young people must be trained in the duties and responsibilities of the church. The dead wood must be trimmed out, and the whole church kept ready for noble and active service for Christ."

The notes "Fresh from the Field" will tell you of the new League papers in the local churches, and of the different district and circuit conventions. Let us imitate our brethren in that which is wise and good.

WILLIAM INGRAHAM HAVEN.

All common things, each day's events,  
That with the hour begin and end,  
Our pleasures and our disappointments,  
Are rounds by which we may ascend.

—Longfellow.

### A RECEPTION TO OLD PEOPLE.

TUESDAY evening, Oct. 29, the Epworth League of Trinity Church, Worcester, gave a reception to the old people. Such an entertainment is warmly recommended, for the reception proved one of the pleasantest of social gatherings.

Written invitations were given to all persons over sixty years old in the church and congregation. A few were perhaps overlooked, though a careful committee again and again went over the list of members, pew-holders, and attendants. The pastor preter explained the possibility of failing to receive an invitation by saying that so many, sixty years old, "didn't look it," they were never thought of as old, and so with the distinction of age. All the invitations were personally delivered, and arrangements were made to send carriages for those who were likely to find difficulty in getting to or from the church.

The social department of the League prepared the supper and decorated the vestries. Never was a prettier supper served in the church, and never were the old vestries so completely transformed. The entire floor of the large vestry was covered with matting and rugs. Hangings of lace, muslin, or chenille decorated every window and door. From the homes of the members many things were brought to contribute to the adornment of the room. Pictures, statuary, easy chairs, standing lamps, a beautiful brace cabinet, piano and table scarfs, made the vestry a charming drawing-room.

There was very little formality in receiving the guests. They were not hard to entertain. Old friends who meet infrequently had an opportunity to talk with each other. Ninety-eight were seated at the tables, upper being served only to the invited guests. It was a charming, yet a sad, sight to look at the company at supper. Most of the heads were gray. The people seemed just as merry, however; there was just as much laughter, and just as many jokes, as there might have been if the members of the League themselves had been sitting around the tables; though there would have been less left for the poor, no doubt, had the positions of entertainers and guests been reversed.

During supper the young people in the vestry sang old hymns: one of the members played the violin, and "Auld Lang Syne" was sung by a quartet.

The table speeches were very short—a welcome by the president of the League; a response including reminiscences of the beginnings of Methodism in Worcester; and a reading by the pastor of Bryant's "Waiting for the Gait."

After supper all the guests were gathered upon the platform, and the company was photographed. If the picture is successful, a copy is to be given each guest as a souvenir.

If sympathy, good feeling, and a happy time be desirable results of a social gathering, then the reception was an unqualified success. Everybody wore a smiling face. The old people said, "Yes, this is a

good time for everybody to-night; and how the young folks enjoy it!" While the young people congratulated each other with, "Everybody is enjoying himself; and what a good time the old folks are having!"

MARY A. DRAKE, Secretary.

Up and away, like the odors of sunset,  
That sweeten the twilight as darkness comes on;  
So be my life—a thing felt but not noticed,  
And I but remembered by what I have done.

—H. Bonar.

### AROUND OXFORD WITH WESLEY.

REV. OLIVER HUCKLE.

JOHN WESLEY had lost his religion some time before he went to Oxford. While he was at the Charterhouse School in London, the spiritual solitudes of his mother—a noble woman of a thousand that she was—were forgotten, and the repeated precepts of his kindly but imprudent father were as imprudently unheeded. Outwardly, however, the boy was still a church communicant, but his inner life was dead and even sinful. Yet he was then, as he always was, a hard student withal, so that while at the Charterhouse, his brother Samuel, a tutor, could write of him, "Jack is a brave boy, learning Hebrew as fast as he can."

He was elected a scholar of Christ Church in 1720. Christ Church was a noble college, one of the most illustrious in the University. This college, with Lincoln where he was a fellow, and St. Mary's where every week he took the sacrament, were Wesley's three haunts at Oxford. Naturally, then, it was Christ Church College that I sought out at once when I began a Wesley pilgrimage through Oxford. First, in quiet but fervent thought, I stood where Wesley had so often stood as a beardless youth of seventeen, in the magnificent Christ Church Cathedral which is both college chapel and cathedral church of the diocese. There in the old and exquisite Latin chapel, "a place apart," he had listened to the same service which is still steadily read in Latin. Wesley was fond of the sonorous Latin. He made a compact with his brother Charles early in his college course that they should converse frequently with each other in nothing but Latin, and they held to the practice for many years.

It is but a step from the chapel and cloisters to the place of banquets. What a grand old dining-hall is this medieval structure of Christ Church! Here it was that the reprobate Henry VIII was banqueting long before John Wesley scolded wit and wisdom over the same boards. And since Wesley's time, Gladstone has been the most illustrious diner here. Gladstone's portrait by Millais hangs on the oaken wall; most lifelike it is, the very semblance and spirit of the grand old Titan that we had seen only the week before in massive debate in the House of Commons. Gladstone and Wesley were men of the same college. John Locke, the philosopher, ran Ben Jonson and Philip Sydney, the poets, were Christ Church men, as well as such contradictory geniuses as the delat Bolingbroke and the almost papistical Dr. Pusey.

Wesley was at Christ Church about five years. He was at this time not religious. He said his prayers, read his Bible, even an occasional good book; but he lived, as he says, in deliberate and habitual sin. His Journal tells the story. No Methodist youth can afford to neglect a careful study of this Journal, and the new light and appreciative commentary which are added by the poet Southey and the enthusiastic Luke Tyerman in their lives of this apostle. Wesley was a thorough-going college man at this time, careless, imprudent, frivolous, full of love-nonsense and poetry. He wrote verses celebrating a young lady whom he called "Chloe." He fell in love with Miss Betty Kirkham, a sister of one of his college mates, and wrote her frothy letters still extant. He had a fondness for the occult, and investigated haunted houses in the neighborhood of Oxford. He got heavily into debt. He conducted a spirited correspondence full of Platonic affection—mayhap even more serious—with a charming young Irish widow, Mary Granville, who is described as exceedingly fond of "ridottos, masquerades, operas, and other amusements." She called herself "Apsalia," he signed himself "Cyrus." He was twenty-seven years old at this last episode. What would have become of the Oxford movement and the Methodists had the young world inveigled Wesley into matrimony? If the truth must be told, the tone of his letters indicates that Wesley himself was deeply enamored.

Does such a picture of exuberant, of even frivolous, life in the young Wesley seem to weaken in our thoughts the full force of his life and character? Is it not intensely human? Does it not bring again into startling significance the fact that the power of God can so enter and fill a man's life as to transform him completely, and give him splendid purpose and magnificent achievement?

Meanwhile Wesley had taken his degree of Master of Arts (1727), delivering three lectures on the occasion—*De Anima Brutorum*, *De Julio Casare*, and *De Amore Dei*; and he had at length yielded to the persuasions of his father, and entered holy orders. He began to preach, but was elected a fellow of Lincoln College. Then he stumbled upon two books—"The Christian Pattern" ("The Imitation of Christ"), by Thomas a Kempis, and the "Holy Living and Holy Dying" of the golden-mouthed Jeremy Taylor, the "Shakespeare of divines." These books were revelations to Wesley. Soon he read William Law's "Christian Perfection" and his "Serious Call." And these were tongues of fire burning to the depths of his soul. "I was convinced," says he, "more than ever, of the impossibility of being half a Christian, and

Determined to be All Devoted to God, to give Him all my soul, my body, and my substance." If Wesley could have been brought to a modern confessional to write concerning "books that have helped me," these four volumes of Kempis, Taylor and William Law would doubtless have been commended to young Methodists as foremost outside of the Word itself. These books cleared the atmosphere for that Moravian sublimity of inner illumination that brought Wesley into exultant assurance and flooded his soul with the joys of God.

Now for awhile Wesley was curate at Epworth and Wroote. Wroote was a little brick church with a parish of two hundred Wesley "unpolished wights," as Methelah West writes in a letter, "with heads as impervious as stones." Wesley was not destined to luxuriate in this virgin field very long. He was recalled as fellow of Lincoln, and there remained for six years until he went as a missionary to Georgia in 1735.

It was during this last residence at Lincoln that the "Holy Club" and the real movement that made Oxford Methodism was successfully inaugurated.

A rare privilege it was to make this "delightful pilgrimage," as Dr. Warren might say, among the haunts of early Methodism at Oxford. At Wesley's room at Lincoln College, I saw the very grape-vine just outside his window (my friend who acted as cicerone swore to the fact) from which he used to pluck grapes while he was sitting there looking out on the "quad" thinking or studying. I went into the little, cedar-smelling chapel and the queer pulpit where he preached. I followed him up along the streets to St. Mary's. Here was his regular walk to communion service every week. The youthful "Father of the Holy Club," as he was called, wore his hair long and flowing loose upon his shoulders, but he was a handsome young fellow with an intellectual and ingenious face. What if some of the festive students did hoot him as he walked along the streets? His high-churchism, his "crack-brained enthusiasm," his "Methodistical nonsense," were gradually finding the very heart of pure and undefiled religion. He could afford to invite ridicule. I felt that I walked with him through those streets, and into the superb Italian porch and doorway that lead into the cloistered shades of St. Mary's College; and there again, in the stillness of the chapel where so often he had sought the eucharistic vision of the Crucified, he seemed to stand again with new glory flaring in his soul and new rapture radiating from his face. It was a portent of new life, of a forward movement, of new-kindled enthusiasm, and a diviner enterprise in that real Methodism which is "an offspring of Providence and a child most like its parent." And in the silence and vision of St. Mary's a sacramental blessing fell upon my soul.

### HELPS BY THE WAY.

As the days pass swiftly onward,  
One by one,  
Leaving all you've hoped and planned for  
Still unfulfilled.

As you see the shadows gather  
Thick before your hurrying feet,  
And the way seems very lonesome,  
And the path grows very steep,—

Courage, friend, be not disheartened;  
Send a hand!

And the faltering brother near you  
Help to stand!

Just a little heavier, maybe,  
Than your own, but still a hand,  
Is the load which he is bearing  
All alone.

Yea, the days are passing swiftly,  
But we may  
Find a ray of light to cheer us  
On our way.

As we journey up the hillside,  
Shadows come, but need not stay,  
If we look for gleams of sunshine  
When the cloud has passed away.

Ab, friends, life is not so dreary  
After all!

'Tis the way we do our duties  
Makes them small.

Grand and glorious could the humblest  
Life-work be,

If we only tried to do it  
Worthily.

Use your time, but do not waste it;  
Moments fly.

You will find a time for resting  
By and by.

While so many hearts are breaking,  
While so many hearts are sad,  
Happy we should be, if only  
We can make one poor heart glad.

—NELLIE M. RICHARDSON, in Christian Register.

### FRESH FROM THE FIELD.

REV. F. N. UPHAM.

Rochester, N. H.—The Epworth League has been full of work and hopefulness and success. The devotion element is at the front, as it always should be, in a missionary department, under whose care a well-attended service was recently held. Mrs. Miller gave a report of the W. F. M. meeting recently held at St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Bryant, Helen Hunt Jackson, Scott, and E. P. Roe have in turn been the themes for most pleasant literary evenings. The pastor, Rev. D. E. Miller, closes his report by saying, "Our all the work is kept a good religious influence."

Great Falls, N. H.—This League is now "Epworth." The question conference takes interest in the work, and approves it fully. Mr. Fred R. Wentworth is president. Four delegates attended the General Convention held at Boston in October. One new feature is the holding of a missionary concert on the first Sabbath evening of each alternate month. Miss Alice M. Hoadson is secretary.

Newport, R. I.—At the Thames St. Church there is a good League. It has just recently been chartered with the name of "Epworth." An interesting public meeting was held Nov. 18.

Providence, R. I.—A very interesting bit of information comes from Rev. S. H. Day, pastor of Aubury Memorial Church in that city. Mr. Day is president of the League, and Miss C. M. Dickerman is secretary. Mentioning this fact in a recent letter, he says, "I received a letter from my mother-in-law this morning, saying that one of Miss Dickerman's sisters has been elected secretary of the Epworth League at North Easton, Mass. So this is the fact: Mrs. Day is vice president of the League at Aubury, Providence, and has four sisters who are secretaries of Leagues, as many Leagues in four towns and cities."

Fitchburg, Mass.—A large and enthusiastic Epworth League Convention was recently held in this city.

Stoneham, Mass.—Rev. W. I. Haven delivered the principal address at the convention held in this church, Nov. 14. Leagues from Melrose, Melford, Somerville, Winchester, and Reading were represented. The Carmine Ladies' Quartette from Somerville, Broadway Church, sang delightfully.

Bath, Me.—Forty-one active and fourteen associate members compose this League. It is now Epworth, and intends to be all that that name implies. Three young men recently converted at the Y. M. C. A. have joined, and are welcomed. They may, it will listen, hear the Master say, "Go, work to-day in My vineyard."

Ashland, Mass.—The Boston District Central Council of the Epworth League held an all-day meeting with this church, Nov. 13. Rev. H. E. Paine presided. During the day addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen in the order named: Revs. Fredrick N. Upham, "An Intelligent Faith;" Geo. A. Phinney, "Value of League to Local Church;" Geo. S. Butters, "A Methodistical Prejudice;" A. W. Mills, "What Can Superintendents Do to Help Teachers and Pastor?" Mr. Chadbourne, "Necessity of Conversion;" Wm. Full, "Look Up;" A. W. Turrell, "Lift Up." The next convention will be held in Natick.

Reading, Mass.—The League here recently held a Book Reception. All were requested to bring some book suitable for the Sunday-school library. A good many excellent books were given during the evening. The small admission fee from each one also helped, as there were a good many people present. Rev. Geo. S. Butters added greatly to the evening's pleasure by reading one of his original stories.

Deer, Maine.—Mr. William Wentworth reads us the report of the League in his church. It was the annual report, read at the first anniversary. Two things are especially noticeable in this League: (1) It was born at a camp-meeting, and has never lost its earnest, fervent piety; (2) It is named after him who foremost among Methodism's valiant men advocates Christian education—Bishop Vincent. It is thus doubly equipped for success. The paper is very full and minutely careful. We append the larger part:—

"In the year 1887 at the Foxcroft camp-meeting, through the efforts of a few earnest, Christian young people, an independent religious society was formed, called the Piscataquis Valley Camp Meeting Association. Its members pledged themselves to attend the camp-meeting each year if possible, to hold one meeting a day while there for the young people, and also to work for God in every possible way, both there and at their homes. The good work was not to stop with the close of the camp-meeting. Committees were appointed from the various towns to organize branch societies, that the work might go on all through the year. A society was immediately formed in the church, which was organized Oct. 15, 1888, and called the 'Vincent Young People's Christian League,' with eleven active members. We have been steadily gaining in numbers, until now we have fifty-four active members. Our regular weekly prayer-meetings are held each Wednesday evening, and are led by members of the League. A careful record is kept of the attendance at these meetings, and the number taking part in the service of prayer and testimony. During the year the average attendance has been 35; the average number taking part in the service of prayer and testimony, 31. We have been blessed with some conversions during the year, and are looking forward hopefully to a greater work during the coming year. We have also had some interesting and profitable social meetings, where we have read the direction of our pastor a number of useful books, chiefly relating to the history and working of the church, to which we belong. We have also had some very interesting and profitable social meetings, where we have read the direction of our pastor a number of useful books, chiefly relating to the history and working of the church, to which we belong. We have also had some very interesting and profitable social meetings, where we have read the direction of our pastor a number of useful books, chiefly relating to the history and working of the church, to which we belong."

Portland, Maine.—Mr. Charles H. Baker, Jr., sends the following enthusiastic account of his League and church:—

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## Our Book Table.

**THE VIKING AGE.** By Paul B. DuChailin. In two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price of the two volumes, \$7.50. The purpose of these stout and painstaking volumes is to trace back the ancestry of the English speaking nations and discover, if possible, the reasons for their wonderful and marvelous success in setting the current of the world's history. To this end Mr. DuChailin has delved into mountains and bogs, and studied carols and Sagas and Eddas, Chronicles and old sagas, cosmogony and mythology, parchments and prints, have contributed to his great work. It need not be said that these books are interesting and fascinating, not only to the student of ancient lore, but to the common reader, for the subject itself suggests it. And such a work as this is refreshing. To read about the vigorous and hardy Norsemen and Vikings, in this somewhat unexcited age, is inspiring. These two scholarly volumes should be found in every library that wishes to have the best and most essential books. The energy, the hardihood, the intelligence, the courage, and the indomitable spirit of the English speaking people, is easily inferred from this eloquent record of their ancestry in the days of sturdy, heroic, court life in more brava.

**THE THUNDERBOLT OF MANHOOD.** By Rev. W. J. Dawson. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Sons. Price, \$1.25. There are fourteen sermons addressed by a young man to young men, and upon themes that are intended to be helpful to those who are on the threshold of life. There is inspiration to be gathered from these discourses.

**PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.** By H. Clay Trumbull. Philadelphia: John D. Wadsworth. Price, \$2.50 per set. Here is a neat and tasteful set of six small volumes, bound in gray linen with pink-edged leaves, giving instruction and wisdom upon such subjects as these—“Ourselves and Others,” “Aspirations and Influences,” and “Seeing and Being.” Mr. Trumbull is a practical teacher, and these little books are large with good sense. If any Sunday-school teacher is looking for a beautiful and useful present to give to the young people of his class—which, we will say, is composed of six—he cannot do better than purchase a set of these volumes and give one to each—if he cannot afford to give a set to each one, which would be better.

**FEET OF CLAY.** By Amelia E. Barr. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, \$1.25. Boston by W. B. Clarke & Co. Price, \$1.25. In this first latest book by Mrs. Barr—which first appeared in eagerly-watched for installments in the *Christian Union*—is the best that she has yet written; and it is high praise for all her stories are strikingly original and intensely interesting, with a lofty moral purpose pervading them. In this story the varied characters stand out vividly against the beautiful background of the ocean-encircled Isle of Man, where the scene is laid. Rarely does a nobler woman appear in fiction than Bella Chalmers, the daughter of the rugged Manx fisherman—pure, dignified, spirited, womanly. In sharp contrast is faithfully drawn the weak personality of the dangerously handsome and fascinating George Pennington—his brightness like that of the sun, but with “feet of clay”; feet, however, that, at last, through discipline and repentance, were “about with the preparation of the Gospel of peace”; feet of clay still, but “made iron and brass” for all the difficult and dangerous paths of life. But the book must be read to be appreciated; we cannot commend it too highly as an antidote to the sensational novels that confront our young people everywhere. A fine portrait of the author appears as a frontispiece.

**DADDY JAKE THE RUNAWAY.** And *Short Stories Told After Dark.* By Uncle Remus. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.00. A new book by “Uncle Remus” will be very sure to attract many readers, especially those who have enjoyed his previous entertaining tales concerning “Brer Fox” and “Brer Rabbit.” “Daddy Jake the Runaway,” which forms the basis of this collection, originally appeared as a three-part serial in *St. Nicholas*. As studies of negro character, Mr. Harris’ stories are delightfully amusing and realistic. The illustrations by E. W. Kemble are simply irresistible.

**QUEEN HILDAKAR.** A Story for Girls. By Laura E. Richards. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price, \$1.25. “A perfectly lovely story,” will be the enthusiastic encomium from girlish lips as this bright and interesting book is laid aside. And, best of all, is the lesson inculcated in these vivacious pages—the blessed lesson of true contentment and helpfulness to others. Hilda Kar, fifteen years old, the only child of wealthy parents, is sent to Hartley farm for the summer, where the scene sees herself “as there she is,” and wisely profits by the unassuming portrait; the new Hilda being decidedly more winsome and lovable than the haughty, exclusive city maiden. But the story should be read to find out how the little “Queen came to her kingdom.”

**THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN SPAIN.** By Fred A. Ozer. Fully illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price, \$1.50.

Every year, as holiday time approaches, Mr. Ozer is ready with a new volume recounting the very interesting experiences of the “Knockabout Club.” Having recently visited and lived in Spain, he has been enabled to give in this attractive book an excellent picture of Spain and the Spaniards, told in his own inimitable style. Hundreds of young people will eagerly read his descriptions of Seville, the Guadalquivir, the palace of the Moors—the Alhambra—Madrid, the bull fights, etc. The volume is fully illustrated by Doré and other artists.

**FEATHERS, FEET AND FINE: OR, STORIES OF ANIMAL LIFE FOR CHILDREN.** Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price, \$2.00. In this handsome book are gathered a collection of most fascinating stories for the little folks about birds, fish and beasts, and wild and domestic, written by C. Emma Cheney, Kate Tannatt Woods, Mrs. D. P. Sanford and others, with illustrations by the best artists engaged by Andrew. These illustrations are beautiful and artistic, quite superior to the ordinary pictures in children's books.

**THREE YANKEE GIRLS IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.** By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated by “Champ” and other distinguished artists. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price, \$1.50.

This first volume in the “Yankee Girls Series” will be gladly welcomed by those who have followed the “girls” thus far in their journeyings. It is needless to say that the story is vivacious and amusing, even thrilling perhaps, with a considerable amount of information about Russia and Turkey sprinkled liberally through its interesting pages, and the illustrations giving pictorial to the whole. The book is bound in bright yellow covers, ornamented with appropriate designs in color.

**ZION'S JOURNALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.** Or, Vacation Rambles in Historic Lands. By Elizabeth Butterworth. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price, \$1.75.

This new volume (the 11th) in the popular “Zion Series” is fully up to the standard of those preceding it. Mr. Butterworth tells about a visit to the mother country by a party

of young people, and describes in his inimitable way their itinerary among the hills of Scotland, the lakes of Ireland, and the fields of England, seeing historic places and listening to stories of history and romance connected therewith. Over a hundred illustrations add to the interest of this excellent book for young people.

**LITTLE ANNUAL.** Stories and Poems for Little People. Edited by William T. Adams (“Oliver Optic”). Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price, \$1.75.

What more enchanting gift could a child have than this beautiful volume, filled with stories and poems by the very best writers of juvenile literature, and embellished with 370 entirely original illustrations, drawn expressly for the work, and engraved on wood under the superintendence of George T. Andrews? Children's books nowadays are really works of art. Make a note of the *LITTLE ANNUAL* for Christmas.

In paper covers we have received the following:

From Harper & Bros., New York: *THE BELL OF ST. PAUL'S*, by Walter Besant. Price, 35 cents.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston: *THE FRY*, by James Fenimore Cooper. (Riverside Paper Series.) Price, 50 cents.

From Worthington Co., New York: *MY GOOD FRIEND*. By Adolphe Belot, translated by Edward Wakefield. (The Banner Library.) Price, 25 cents.

From D. C. Heath & Co., Boston: *ECUJANGAL*, by Victor Hugo. Edited for schools and colleges with life notes, etc., by James Britte, B.A. Also *NICK'S KILN'S WALL*, by E. B. Underhill, by Ludwig Holbe, edited by Eugene H. Abbott, instructor in German in Harvard University.

From Dutton's, New York: *FIREST AND FURY*, by Frank, 50 cents.

From the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia: *JOHN A. FRESH CO.* Edited by Henry Fresh Wood. Price, 25 cents.

Harper & Bros. send out *THE MAKING OF A GREAT MAGAZINE*, “being an inquiry into the past and the future of *Harper's Magazine*, with specimen illustrations and a partial analysis of the contents in recent years.” At No. 1263 Lexington Ave., New York (price, 5 cents), can be obtained *THOMAS; OR, A DISCUSSION OF THE FAITH* by William Gribbon. — *The Eastern Educational Bureau*, 51 Bromfield St., Boston, issues *TEN DIALOGUES IN RHYME*, for Primary Schools, by Alice Turner and Gertrude Smith. Price, 15 cents.

Two Christmas services are received: *MERRY CHRISTMAS BELLS*, compiled and arranged by J. H. Fillmore, and issued by Cranston & Stone; and *OUR GREAT MESSAGE*, by Emma Pitt, Baltimore, Md. Price, each, 5 cents.

In paper covers the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, issues *THE EDUCATIONIST'S ANNUAL* (No. 17), and *TABLETS*, CHARADES AND PANTOMIMES—each, 30 cents; boards, 50 cents.

## Magazines and Periodicals.

President J. B. Angell, in the November *Forum*, treats of *American Rights in Bering Sea*. “E. L. Godkin discusses ‘Public Opinion and the Civil Service.’” Archdeacon F. W. Farrar presents the “Modern Claims upon the Pulpit.” Thomas G. Shearman has a significant paper on “The Owners of the United States.” Prof. F. G. Peabody gives a brief history of “Industrial Co-operation in England.” B. C. Keller defends the “Municipal Control of Gas Works.” President David J. Hill tells “The Cost of Universities.” Carlos Ruiz estimates “Rendell Phillips as an Orator.” Asquith General J. C. Keltor inquires into the “Requirements for National Defense.” Maurice Thompson marks out “The Domain of Romance,” and Professor Hjalmar H. Boyesen paints in words some “Types of American Women.” New York: The Forum Club, No. 253 Fifth Ave.

*Sun and Shade* for October is very beautiful—as, indeed, are all the issues of this choice art magazine. Eight plates are provided in this number, the opening one being a fine portrait of William H. Appleton, senior member of the firm of D. Appleton & Co. A photograph of the first of “Peter Sumner and Master Ruy's Ophelia” is given. Entry into Stockholm in 1826, from the painting by C. G. Hallquist, presented to the Metropolitan Art Museum by Mr. W. H. O'Brien. Other pictures are: “A Country Stream”; “Daisies”; “Calling the Ferryman”; “Belle Powell”; “A yachting study”; “Moonrise—Venice”; “Hall in a Residence at Newport, R. I.” The Photo Gravure Co.: Union Square, New York.

A capital number is the November *Art Amateur*, containing two colored plates—“Roses” and “China Painting Designs.” Montague's “Note Book” occupies two full pages, and is, in fact, a monthly, is quite liberal art education in itself. The usual departments—“The Artist,” “China Painting,” “Amateur Photography,” “The House,” “Art Needlework,” “Industrial Art”—are brimful of helpful suggestions. Twelve “Supplemental Designs” accompany the issue. \$4 a year. Montague Marks: 23 Union Square, New York.

The November *Century* begins with a charming autobiography of Joseph Jefferson. William Channing Langdon writes of “The Problems of Modern Society,” and Susan N. Carter of “Street Life in Madrid.” Frank R. Stockton gives the first instalment of “The Merry Chancier.” W. J. Stillman has a paper upon “Bonozzo Gossoli,” Aubrey de Vere on “Clovell and Tintagel.” There is an extract from Mark Twain's forthcoming book entitled “A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court.” John H. Boser writes about “Poe's Cottage at Fordham,” and Brander Matthews about “The Grolier Club.” George Kennan continues his “Adventures in Eastern Siberia.” Ernest H. Crosby tells of “The Case of John Van Arsdale.”

The “Newness” is the title of a paper by R. W. Carter. “The Nicolay-Hay autobiography of Lincoln” is continued. There are several excellent poems. The *Century* Co.: Union Square, New York.

*Our Day* for November serves a good table of contents, as follows: “Domestic Service”; “International American Conference”; “Can the Liquor Traffic be Legalized without Sin?” “The Future of the Papacy”; “The Louisiana Lottery, a National Source”; “The Jesuit's Estates Bill in Canada”; “The American Civil Sabbath”; and the continuation of “Robert Elsmere's Successor.” Boston: Our Day Publishing Co.

**SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDUCATION WORK OF THE W. C. T. U.**

Five hundred or more able-brained women, representing 250,000 other women in every State and Territory in the Union, all engaged in a determined battle against the saloon, is what one sees at the great annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, now in session in Chicago.

Probably no one department among the forty in which these women are working, is more directly in the line of accomplishing the purposes of the or-

ganization than the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, of which Mrs. Mary H. Hunt of Massachusetts is the originator and prime mover.

A large map of the United States, hung on the walls of the convention building, represents in white the territory covered by temperance education laws, and in black that which is without. A long list of books, on which appears the names of some noted scientific authors, and of at least five of the leading publishing houses, besides other smaller ones, sets forth the names of a dozen or more manuals of instruction which have been submitted to the supervision of the superintendent of this department, Mrs. Hunt, while in preparation, and have received her endorsement because of their satisfactory teaching on this subject.

It has probably never before been given to any one person to lead a movement which is destined to tell so much on the future as this. Only a genius for influencing public opinion and for organizing and directing undisciplined and widely-scattered forces, could have given so great an impetus to so great a movement in so short a time.

The following are extracts from the report of this department:

The recent unsuccessful prohibitory amendment campaigns have been in reality attempts to focalize into law popular sentiment against alcohol that does not exist. Few of the disheartened over these results, or probably have stopped to think that there is now at work an almost universal force creating an intelligent conviction that we are long to permanently reverse these defeats.

Within seven years the legislatures of twenty-seven States and the National Congress have made the science of temperance a mandatory study in schools under their control. Only eleven States now remain without this legislation. Long before the next decade closes, scientific temperance will be a compulsory study in every public school in this republic.

The lack of a variety of suitable school manuals to teach this topic seemed an insurmountable obstacle at first, and the exclusive adoption of the first books that met the need, and, as long as they were the only ones that did this, to oppose unworthy books, urging their revision, was an obvious, though not pleasant duty, that is no longer imposed, for the revision of defective books and the preparation of other good ones is the great victory for scientific temperance of this year.

As a result of our unflinching refusal for four years to endorse books on this topic that fell below our standard, and of the hard work of the past year, we now report as many good, well-graded temperance physiology books, bearing our endorsement because conforming to our standards, as there are school text-books on most other topics. These are issued by different publishers, and among their authors are names known to national and international fame.

We have now four series we commend, each consisting of a well-graded primary, intermediate and high-school book. The first is the “Pathfinder Series,” our first books, which have been pathfinders indeed, and that which there are no better books. Let us never forget our debt of gratitude to their publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., who published for us when no one else would.

Next to these in the order of their publication, and which we now commend as well, are the “Eclectic Physiology Series,” published by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.; “The Union Physiology Series,” published by Ivison, Blakeman & Co. (being a substitute for the Smith Physiology Series); and “The Author and Physiology Series,” published by D. Appleton & Co.

In addition to these we have several individual books: an intermediate book entitled, “A Healthy Body,” by Chas. H. Stowell, M. D. of the State Medical University, Ann Arbor, Mich.; “Dulancy's Standard Physiology,” published by W. C. Dulancy, Baltimore, Maryland; and a “High School Physiology,” now in press, by Dr. H. Newell Martin, F. R. S., Johns Hopkins University.

The best laws and the best books are useless without intelligent teachers, but each year shows the teachers more ready to adopt practical methods as fast as these are developed and presented. This year teachers are reported as doing more and better work than ever before.

While it is yet hardly time to look for results from this year's reports, coming from all parts of the country testify that public opinion is being influenced by what is taught in the schools; that classes of people inaccessible by other instrumentalities are being reached; that in many cases the habits of parents are being changed; and that a generation is in training for whom the saloon will have no attractions. These results are most marked where these laws are best enforced with our endorsed text-books in the hands of the pupils. Give us time enough, and good-by to the hallucination abroad in the land that there is something good in alcohol for beverage purposes, and good-by to the saloon that cannot resist the influence of the law.

The great events in history that we call progress have been the slow fruition of seeds of truth sown in the human mind. A little better than five hundred years ago Wycliffe translated the Bible into English. Volumes were chained to reading desks in open churches and the greatest minds of the time were busy with a truth a weary hearing. As surely as Luther and the Reformation were the sequel of the open Bible in the language of the people, as surely as constitutional liberty followed the Magna Charta and the printing-press, so surely will alcohol be abolished from the habits of the people who have learned through the schools of its evil nature and effects, and so surely will the overthrow of the saloon follow the enactment of these scientific temperance laws, and the study of these temperance text-books, both of which are echoes of the primordial decree, “Let there be light.”

MARY H. HUNT.

## Obituaries.

[Obituaries are heretofore restricted to the space of one column. In the case of preachers to 400 words. Notices that exceed this limit, will be returned to their writers for revision.]

**Teale.**—John Davis Teale was born in Concord, N. H., Jan. 12, 1819, and died in the same place, where most of his life had been spent, October 5, 1889.

Mr. Teale was one of the best known and most respected citizens of his native city; he had been street surveyor, president of the common council, and member of the board of aldermen. He conducted himself with a properly estimable and at the same time mildly stimulating and strengthening the stomach, until it finally becomes able to do its work naturally and without assistance. Sold by druggists, or we send by mail for 75 cents a box. For two-cent stamp we will send a circular and sample. THE ALLSTON CO., 143 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

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**Why You Feel Weak and Tired.** And the Cause of Your Nervousness. (From the Boston Globe.) The cause of that weak and tired feeling is that there is an exhaustion of the nerve power and prostration of the nervous vitality. This will be readily understood when we consider that the nervous system is the master organ, that it controls the action of all our organs as well as all our movements, and is the force and power by which we live. It is plain, therefore, that when for any cause, the nervous system is exhausted, and strength and energy are exhausted, physical and nervous prostration must inevitably follow. A sure and positive cure will be found in Dr. Greenley's Nervine, and we promise our readers that if they will use this wonderful remedy, they will be restored to perfect health, strength, and vigor. Its wonderful effects as a nerve and strength restorer to the exhausted and debilitated system are without a parallel in the history of medicine.

**THIS HAS NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.** (Correspondent of the New York World.) This is an age of investigation. Public demand requires that all things must stand upon well-attested merit. For these reasons the various remedies sold at drug stores have of late been put through the severest tests which medical knowledge and chemical skill can devise. It is a pleasure, as well as a duty to the community, to speak of a valuable remedy which has withstood the severest tests, and like pure gold has become of greater and greater value the more it is investigated and its wonderful properties and powers are known. Public opinion, physicians and druggists have adopted this great discovery—Dr. Greenley's Nervine—to be the most wonderful remedy of the age. It is acknowledged the best and most certain cure for all brain and nerve diseases. It has cured hundreds of thousands of cases of nervousness, headache, dizziness, and all small ailments, for which there is no other remedy to hope and restoring health where cure seemed all most impossible.

It is the great saver of life and health, and banishes nervousness, weakness, prostration, and exhaustion. It restores the weary arm, strengthens the tired limbs, gives back to the worn-out system its strength, energy, and power. The aching and dull feeling head is immediately relieved. All gloom and depression of mind, which so often accompanies nervous difficulties, are instantly dispersed, and the tired and overworked brain and nerves are revitalized and invigorated. Calm and natural sleep, from which one can refresh and strengthen, and always follows use, and those who suffer from neuralgia, palpitation, heart disease, loss of memory, numbers, tremor, paralysis, or tendency to insanity, will find in it the greatest possible boon—sound and perfect health. Druggists and those who are troubled with kidney or liver disease, indigestion, loss of appetite, or constipation, will never regret the hour they consume to use this remedy, for it will restore the health for which they have long been in vain.

Dr. Greenley, the famous specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free of charge, personally or by letter.

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The action of these rollers is simple and direct, and the rollers are made of a material that is not affected by the action of the sun's rays, and at the same time mildly stimulating and strengthening the stomach, until it finally becomes able to do its work naturally and without assistance. Sold by druggists, or we send by mail for 75 cents a box. For two-cent stamp we will send a circular and sample. THE ALLSTON CO., 143 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

**Madame Porter's Cough Balsam.** Pleasant, Reliable, Effective.

Successfully used for more than fifty years. Try it.

**Does that You Eat hurt you?**

**Peptonix.** (DIETETIC TABLETS)

The Great English Remedy FOR

**DYSPEPSIA.**

## WHY YOU FEEL WEAK AND TIRED.

## And the Cause of Your Nervousness.

(From the Boston Globe.)

The cause of that weak and tired feeling is that there is an exhaustion of the nerve power and prostration of the nervous vitality. This will be readily understood when we consider that the nervous system is the master organ, that it controls the action of all our organs as well as all our movements, and is the force and power by which we live. It is plain, therefore, that when for any cause, the nervous system is exhausted, and strength and energy are exhausted, physical and nervous prostration must inevitably follow. A sure and positive cure will be found in Dr. Greenley's Nervine, and we promise our readers that if they will use this wonderful remedy, they will be restored to perfect health, strength, and vigor. Its wonderful effects as a nerve and strength restorer to the exhausted and debilitated system are without a parallel in the history of medicine.

## THIS HAS NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

(Correspondent of the New York World.)

This is an age of investigation. Public demand requires that all things must stand upon well-attested merit. For these reasons the various remedies sold at drug stores have of late been put through the severest tests which medical knowledge and chemical skill can devise. It is a pleasure, as well as a duty to the community, to speak of a valuable remedy which has withstood the severest tests, and like pure gold has become of greater and greater value the more it is investigated and its wonderful properties and powers are known. Public opinion, physicians and druggists have adopted this great discovery—Dr. Greenley's Nervine—to be the most wonderful remedy of the age. It is acknowledged the best and most certain cure for all brain and nerve diseases. It has cured hundreds of thousands of cases of nervousness, headache, dizziness, and all small ailments, for which there is no other remedy to hope and restoring health where cure seemed all most impossible.

It is the great saver of life and health, and banishes nervousness, weakness, prostration, and exhaustion. It restores the weary arm, strengthens the tired limbs, gives back to the worn-out system its strength, energy, and power. The aching and dull feeling head is immediately relieved. All gloom and depression of mind, which so often accompanies nervous difficulties, are instantly dispersed, and the tired and overworked brain and nerves are revitalized and invigorated. Calm and natural sleep, from which one can refresh and strengthen, and always follows use, and those who suffer from neuralgia, palpitation, heart disease, loss of memory, numbers, tremor, paralysis, or tendency to insanity, will find in it the greatest possible boon—sound and perfect health. Druggists and those who are troubled with kidney or liver disease, indigestion, loss of appetite, or constipation, will never regret the hour they consume to use this remedy, for it will restore the health for which they have long been in vain.

Dr. Greenley, the famous specialist in the cure of







stand under it. It is too late to measure that way now.

The programme interested me much. As I walked into the church I found Prof. C. T. Winchester in the desk, reading a paper entitled, "Literature as an Agent of Christian Culture." I like Winchester. He writes "good English;" and he is a human and worldly-minded Christian. He doesn't find the use for pious kind of phrases on Sunday and in prayer meetings that some people do. He thinks week days and other worldly kinds of things ought to

"support that mood which, with the lofty, sanctifies the low."

And he talks just as if—

"Dramas, books, are such a world, and books we know

Are a substantial world, both sure and good. Round these, with tenderness as fish and blood

Our nature and our happiness will grow."

I heard the new president of Wesleyan, B. P. Raymond, address the fifty-eight ministers on "Education and the Church," for an hour, in a way that the higher criticism would consent was well done. Boston University can't take all the honor of giving this man to Wesleyan. He was born somewhere; he bears the stamp of the Raymond stock. If he was not born with three volumes of systematic theology in him, he came into the world with the scope of a great university hidden away in his heart and head, and if I may estimate him by what he sees in the future for education in the Methodist Episcopal Church he will yet broaden Wesleyan all that her endowment will allow.

In an address of excellent spirit Dr. R. R. Dyer gave me to feel that he appreciated the great work of the Christian Endeavor Societies among the young people, and that the broadest catholicity would characterize all his efforts in calling to the work of the Epworth League the young people in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A very careful and candid review of Dr. Dyer's "Romanism versus the Public School," was read by Rev. A. McNicholl, which elicited the best attention, and to which was given much consideration.

There were many things said and done in the convention before I arrived. I shall not say all the kind words I heard, which were spoken of our own Professor H. G. Mitchell, of Boston University, who read at the special request of the committee calling the convention a paper on the "Higher Criticism;" and the critics in Boston will have their opportunity next Monday when Prof. Mitchell will read the same paper before the Preachers' Meeting. He was honored during the reading of his address by the presence in the audience of Dr. Harper and Professor Fisher and Lady of Yale University, all of whom afterwards addressed the convention. It would have given me pleasure to give some report of the views of these accomplished scholars, but behold they are written among the sayings of the years. Indeed, are they not written in the book of Jasher?

One good thing I did hear and may give at second hand. When the discussion over the "ten best books" was on, a Methodist brother urged on the convention Dr. Hodges' "Systematic Theology." When one of the Yale professors was called to speak, he said he was amazed by such recommendation in a Methodist body. They were almost passed by the Christian of that work at Yale; he would think it advisable for the brother rather to recommend to the convention to read Watson's "Institutes." There was something more than mere grim humor in the suggestion.

Rev. Dr. M. B. Chapman, pastor of the church in which the convention was held, has so many good things said of him in his new home that I fear we may consider him from this farther New England—book, line and fisherman.

Opening of the New England Deaconess Home and Training School.

The opening of the Deaconess Home and Training School in Boston, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1889, registers an epoch in the history of New England Methodism. The rapid growth of the movement has been watched with no small interest, and when the doors of the institution were thrown open on Thursday afternoon, friends who gathered found a home furnished in tasteful elegance from basement kitchen to attic-chamber. The pleasant look of surprise, and such questions as, "You don't mean to say that articles of furniture as these were donated?" were forcible expressions both of satisfaction with the work accomplished, and of gratitude to the large number of business men and women of Boston whose generosity has so largely contributed toward the attractiveness and comfort of the Home.

The dedicatory services in the evening, presided over by Mr. O. M. Darrell, were opened with Scripture reading by Rev. W. L. Haven, prayer by Rev. W. R. Clark, D. D., and a solo by Mrs. Clara Tourjé Nelson. Mr. Darrell, in a brief opening address, after thanking the people for their interest evinced by their presence, spoke of the movement in Germany where are enrolled over 7,000 deaconesses. The Methodist Church, in taking up this work, he said, is putting on its armor anew. It will give the people a new touch of Methodism. He counted it worthy of hearty sympathy and co-operation.

Rev. W. N. Brodbeck, chairman of the board of managers, gave a rapid sketch of the movement in New England. He spoke of the appropriation of \$150 by the W. H. M. Society as a nucleus for a Deaconess Home, followed by the action of the Annual Conference in appointing a commission to establish a Home. He spoke of the difficulty encountered in the effort to secure a location to begin in a small way, which he considered a providential leading to the selection and purchase of the present building costing \$7,600. Repairs have been added to the amount of \$1,000, putting the property in the best condition. A mortgage of \$5,000 was secured at the low rate of four per cent, leaving \$3,600 to be provided for. He stated that cash contributions to the amount of \$2,700 have been received, together with \$1,000 worth of furnishings, and that \$2,000 is needed to meet all expenditures, leaving only the \$5,000 mortgage. He paid a high tribute to the zeal and enthusiasm of the Christian women who have so courageously borne the burdens of this new enterprise.

A letter from Rev. W. F. Warren, D. D., was read, regretting that an important engagement prevented his attendance.

Miss Thoburn, superintendent of the Gamble Home in Cincinnati, was greeted with applause. She spoke of the encouragement found in the words, "Behold, I set before you an open door." She considered this a hopeful work because it is a helpful work. She told of the rapid development of the movement in Cincinnati, where a Home given for five years has been outgrown in one year. Fifty applications have been received within a few months. Twelve of these, after careful consideration, were accepted, and the probationers are now engaged in active work. She spoke of the true missionary spirit manifested

by women who gave up good paying situations to become deaconesses, and of others who chose to labor, despite a self-supporting income. She hoped that before long the work would be so established that America need no longer bear the reproach expressed by a lady in Midway, who said that such a movement could not succeed, as nothing was ever done in America without pay; and that the other reproach that the Catholic Church is the only one that attends to the neglected and the needy, shall be forever wiped out. She said that while preachers and deaconesses would be needed, more for the Home than to be carried to the sick and suffering, and a prayer with every such offering, still the one great need is to have the call to this work extended to consecrated Christian women.

Dr. Chadbourne, the last speaker, said he was glad that Boston Christianity was taking on this form and giving this expression to its vitality. He expressed himself as not being a rank denominationalist, but as having sufficient love for his own church to be jealous for its good works. He was glad that he had fallen in line with its sister churches in the establishment of a Bureau of City Missions, and a Superintendent of Pastors' Union, and was glad that it had taken the front rank in the deaconess movement. He counted it his especial mission to lay this institution upon the hearts of the Methodist people, where it met its living, and he bespoke for it a place at the family altar.

**THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.**  
(Continued from Page 1.)

five cents per capita, and in one case even as low as one half cent. It is nearly impossible to readjust these appropriations. He had been ridiculed because of his attempts, but thought that he knew something about raising money, and that his advice should have a fair consideration. The matter was referred to the three secretaries for adjustment.

The Chaplain took this opportunity to reply to various remarks concerning his ideas of management. These remarks were heartily applauded, and the Chaplain again triumphed over the "obituary column."

The four sub-committees reported on the appropriations for the home work.

Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin reported for No. 1; Rev. Dr. Sanford Hunt for No. 2; Rev. Dr. M. K. King for No. 3; and Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston for No. 4. The entire appropriations were adopted with very little debate, none of it spirited, and the disposition on every body's part seemed to be to expedite matters. These appropriations will go to the following home institutions:—

CLASS 1.	
American Indians.....	\$ 47,600
Scandinavian.....	47,794
Welsh.....	1,500
Spanish.....	13,700
French.....	7,750
Chinese.....	9,600
Japanese.....	5,900
Burmese and Hungarians.....	3,970
Italians.....	17,000
Miscellaneous in the Philadelphia Conference.....	3,400
Total.....	\$102,819

CLASS 2.	
American Indians.....	\$ 4,600
States north of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi river.....	24,200
Iowa, Kansas and States north of the Black Hills.....	77,875
Total.....	\$106,675

CLASS 3.	
White work in South.....	\$ 30,000
Colored work in South.....	56,900
Total.....	\$117,700

CLASS 4.	
Mountain regions.....	\$ 63,400
Conferences on Pacific coast.....	24,400
Total.....	\$ 87,800
Grand total.....	\$181,793
Appropriations yet to be assigned, \$1,185.	
The remainder, amounting to \$5,183, was left until the closing session on Wednesday morning.	

Seventh day—Wednesday

On Wednesday morning the Committee met, with Bishop Merrill in the chair, and Rev. Dr. Hite conducting the devotional exercises.

Bishop Byrman moved an additional appropriation of \$1,200 to the North-west Norwegian and Danish Missions. The appropriation was readily made. Nearly every member had some special desire for an additional appropriation for his district. But as there was only \$5,000 to distribute, every one could not have all he desired. Like drawing men catching at straws, these worthy representatives vigorously contended for the last few dollars.

At the earnest plea of Dr. Buckley, the Northern New York Conference had an additional appropriation of \$1,200. They certainly have great need of such help if they are as poor as represented.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed for Bishop Newman and Dr. Blinn, who were attacked so as to be unable to attend the meeting.

Dr. Leonard presented the claims of the Indian Mission Conference. There is need of immediate action, as the Catholics are making inroads in the territory. "For our self-respect, if nothing else, we ought to abandon the field or do something substantial. The national government is willing and anxious to aid us if we are willing to do anything. Are we with all the advantages of an open field and governmental aid to leave the field for the Catholics?"

We have already yielded too much. I know of one missionary in the Indian Territory with a wife and four children dependent upon him, who received the pauper's pittance last year of \$195. His family were clothed by the Woman's Home Missionary Society. After prolonged debate, \$1,300 were granted, with the recommendation that Dr. Leonard be permitted to raise \$1,000 outside. Bishop Bowman immediately subscribed \$100 towards the \$1,300 to be secured.

Dr. Saxe secured \$500 for the Troy Conference, where there was a pressing need for additional assistance.

The Welsh missions in Wisconsin were added to the extent of \$400, and the Bohemians in Baltimore have \$500 with which to start a mission.

Bishop Fowler moved that the Committee appropriate \$1,000,000 instead of \$1,025,000, as first determined. The discussion aroused by this motion was vigorous and lengthy, so that the session extended to 2:40 p. m., when a recess of twenty minutes was taken for lunch.

On reassembling, small amounts were added to the appropriations. Chaplain McCabe announced that he had subscriptions to the amount of \$11,000 to pay off the debt that was on the Missionary Society and to give \$4,000 to start a mission among Navajo Indians. A grant of \$1,500 was made. The Committee subscribed \$1,850 for the mission.

Resolutions of thanks for entertainment and other favors extended were passed; and after singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the Committee adjourned to meet in Boston next year.

The following amounts are apportioned to the six New England Conferences: Maine, \$6,000; New England, \$27,000; New England Southern, \$10,000; New Hampshire, \$5,500; East Maine, \$3,000; Vermont, \$7,500.

The total of \$1,114,500 is to be raised for missionary work during the ensuing year.

### The Conferences.

#### NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

##### Boston District.

**Boston Preachers' Meeting.**—At the usual hour the preachers met in Wesleyan Hall, the president, Rev. Dr. Hite, in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Geo. S. Butters. From Dec. 32: 31, Rev. R. M. Taylor presided on a sermon upon "The Immortal and Inevitable character of Christianity as compared with all its enemies." Hon. Alden Spears, who has just returned from Kansas City, where he went to attend the meeting of the Missionary Committee, then spoke. He characterized the meeting as a remarkable success, and as actually less expensive to the Missionary Society than the session last year in New York. He said that 300 presiding elders were nicely entertained without expense, and praised Kansas City for its hospitality. On Sunday the collection for missions was taken in Kansas City and vicinity, some of the bishops going more than a hundred miles to preach and awaken enthusiasm on the subject. The Committee voted by a large majority to hold their next meeting in Boston, and Mr. Spears expressed the hope that our city would rival the generosity and hospitality of Kansas City.

**St. John's, South Boston.**—The pastor, Rev. Louis Albert Banks, has announced to his people that December services are to be a special preparation for revival work in January, when he expects to preach as last year every evening in the month except Saturday. Some of the December themes announced are: "The Heroic Element in Revivals;" "Withered Hands Useless in Revivals;" "Results of Continued Enthusiasm in Revivals." The church is in excellent working order, and a number of persons have professed conversion at the regular services during the last month.

**Allston.**—This young but growing society has a refreshing social, spiritual and financial life. The religious services are full of interest and spiritual power; the social life is drawing the church and congregation nearer to each other, and many new families are coming in; and just now there is a financial revival that is encouraging. Nov. 17, Rev. E. A. Smith, the pastor, presented, for the first time this Conference year, the finances, and asked the congregation to subscribe \$425 to supplement the pledges for current expenses and the interest on the debt. All the people were willing and gave cheerfully, the overflow reaching \$400 before the pastor could restrain the givers. Such a spirit of giving is rare and very commendable. The pastor was aided by members of the official board, who know both how to get, and how to give, money.

**Milbury.**—The reports at the last quarterly conference show this church to be in a healthy condition. The missionary collection will reach \$110. This is 10 per cent. beyond the apportionment. The Sunday-school, on a recent Sunday, gave a collection of \$7.49, and in the evening concert \$4.38. The sermon of Dr. Chadbourne was a clear, philosophical, scriptural, and, therefore, common-sense presentation of the great doctrine of Christian perfection. A very interesting and profitable Sunday-school conference was held in the church, Nov. 19. All the brethren assigned for opening debates were present, and gave life to the meeting by their able discourses. The ladies gave a rich and bountiful dinner and supper to all present. Rev. Joseph Canlin, pastor.

**North Boston District.**  
**Cambridgeport, Grace Church.**—On a recent Sunday evening twenty-five representatives of the Young Men's Working Corps of Trinity Church, East Cambridge, took charge of the service, which was most effective. On Sunday last, the pastor, Rev. A. Gould, preached a sermon to old people, and large union temperance meetings were held in two halls, which aroused much enthusiasm.

**Woburn.**—Last Sunday was missionary day. Rev. Dr. Lindsay, the presiding elder, preached in the morning. In the evening short addresses were delivered by laymen. Bro. W. P. Adams spoke on "Home Missionary Work." Bro. Hubbard Copeland on "Mexico," where he has traveled; Bro. Edward Clough on "Systematic Giving;" and finally that we should give one-tenth of our income and one-seventh of our time to the Lord; Bro. Ernest Legg, on the "Growth of the Methodist Church." The pastor, Rev. Hugh Montgomery, made an appeal; \$116 was raised during the day. The apportionment will be exceeded.

**Lynn District.**  
**Lynn St. Luke's.**—Revival meetings conducted with increasing power, resulting in several happy conversions and accessions to the church. Rev. Jos. Rand Wood, pastor.

**Swampscott.**—The third quarterly conference was held Nov. 12. The pastor, Rev. W. Adams, reported an increase in the attendance upon the means of grace. The religious interest in the church is good, three having joined the church in full and three on probation during the past month. The Epworth League is in a thriving condition, new members being constantly added. A W. F. M. Society was organized last Sabbath evening, the meeting being addressed by Mrs. W. P. Odell and Miss Lindsay. At the quarterly conference the treasurer reported all current expenses paid to date, with a balance in the treasury—the first time for a number of years.

**Salem, Lafayette St.**—Rev. G. A. Phinney sends the following note:—

"I would like to have the facts known in regard to the proposed change in our church property at Salem, as you no doubt have read some newspaper articles. I have no authority for saying that there is to be a new church building. I know of no action to that effect having been taken by my trustees. I think some of them do not favor a new building. There is a general feeling that something must be done. The reports in circulation misrepresent our trustees. I am not trying to precipitate any action in the matter. When they do what to do, I shall enthusiastically carry out their plan."

(Continued on Page 8.)

### Church Register.

#### HERALD CALENDAR.

##### Marriages.

(Marriage notices over a month old not inserted.)

NELSON—JESTINGS.—In Rochester, Nov. 13, by Rev. P. P. Conway, Frank C. Nelson, of Rochester, and Minnie J. Jestings, of Somerville.

WRIGHT—TATE.—Nov. 14, by the same, Charles A. Wright, of Rochester, and Esther A. Tate, of Milton.

DELANEY—BURROWS.—At the home of the bride's parents, in this city, Nov. 30, by Rev. Francis J. Hale, John J. Delaney and Emma E. Burrows, both of Rochester.

CALLEY—BARTLEY.—In Bethlehem, N. H., Nov. 29, by Rev. S. P. Heath, Frank C. Calley, of Plymouth, N. H., and Alice M. Bartley, of Boston.

INSON—HILL.—At the home of the bride's parents in Alfred, Me., Nov. 19, by Rev. Wm. F. Ineson and Alice Hill, both of Alfred.

SMITH—WILKIE.—In Fremont, N. H., Nov. 13, by Rev. C. M. Dimmock, Arthur J. Smith, of Brentwood, and Nellie J. Wilkie, of grand daughter of the late Rev. Warren Wilkie, of the N. H. Conference.

### Money Letters from Nov. 16 to 23.

Wm. Allen, T. M. Banta, H. E. Bonney, Mrs. P. G. Bursley, H. W. Bugbee, G. O. Cole, H. S. Carter, T. R. Coffitt, H. S. Clapp, G. H. Chamberlain, Mrs. A. W. Gregory, Rev. T. Greene, Mary F. Hooley, Thomas Henderson, Rev. S. Johnson, Mrs. M. J. Johnson, Abner Keith, W. A. Landon, Rev. J. H. Laird, Rufus Lord, W. B. Leiby, Rev. C. W. Whitard, E. H. Marshall, Ella O. Nye, Augustus Norton, N. W. Oaks, Imogene Parker, J. W. Perry, E. O. Eddy, R. Thomas D. Sleeper, D. B. Sawyer, M. D. Mangle, Saunders, Mrs. I. Smith, J. D. Thompson, E. H. Wagon, E. L. White, P. F. White, W. H. Webster, Mrs. A. K. Warren.

### Acknowledgment.

Received with thanks, on behalf of the Fund for Building Village Churches in India:—

Drs. \$50

"A day laborer, a poor man, who would like to give more," 10

John H. Howard, 10

John H. Howard, 10

John Stephenson, 10

J. S. Dutton, 10

Wm. Butler, 10

New York Centre, Mass. P. O. Box No. 318.

### QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

#### LEWISTON DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

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